SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2990.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,
Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the houſe of Peter Knight, and robbed of the ſundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.
1 Ditto ditto 90 Spaniſh milled Dollars.
1 China faced ſilver watch, with a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal repreſenting Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double ſold ſattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years intereſt paid on each,

No. 11271	Sheets, -	£	69	5 0
10717	Reed and Forde, for		176	7 6
10384	Ditto,		157	3 2
10634	Abraham Sheridan,		81	15 1
10551	Iſaac Melcher, Eſquire,		82	4 2
9696	Samuel Hays,		116	5 0
266	James M'Crea,		338	13 0
265	Ditto,		63	15 0
262	Ditto,		283	2 6
336	Peter Knight,		26	5 0
335	Ditto,		217	9 2
334	Ditto,		375	0 0
333	Ditto,		150	0 0
332	Ditto,		112	10 0
30	Ditto,		150	0 0
20	Ditto,		187	10 0
27	Ditto,		225	0 0
2485	Ditto,		1208	5 4
5486	Ditto,		24	10 0
9542	Nicholas Knight,		30	16 8
331	Peter Knight,		1500	0 0
		£	5375	6 7

2 Funded Jerſey certificates, one endorſed with intereſt paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourſe's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Maſon to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a ſtate of tranſactions between George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of looſe papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the deſk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black ſattin cloak lined with black tammy, ſuppoſed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the caſh, and Fifty Dollars for the papers, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no queſtions aſked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a Licenſed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

HAGUE, July 18.

THE Marquis de Verac, the French Ambaſſador, has ſent to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes a note the tenor of which is as follows:

"*High and Mighty Lords!*

"The King has been informed that the ſtates of the province of Holland have propoſed on the 7th of this month to your High Mightineſſes to recur to his mediation for the reconciliation of the differences which divide the Republic; his Majeſty is highly ſenſible of this mark of confidence, and he has commanded the underwritten, his Ambaſſador, to declare to your High Mightineſſes, that he is not only diſpoſed to correſpond with their wiſhes, but that he will alſo anxiouſly concur in every thing that depends on him for the reſtoration of tranquility between the different members of the union. The King anxiouſly ſeizes this opportunity of expreſſing to your High Mightineſſes the real concern which the troubles give him, by which the United Provinces are torn. And he recommends to them to conſider the diſaſters which muſt be the conſequence of them, if not ſpeedily terminated.

"His Majeſty thinks, that in order to attain this ſalutary end, it is incumbent on their High Mightineſſes, to adopt the readieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for diſcontinuing, from hence forward, the hoſtile ſteps which ſome of the provinces have taken. Thus, your High Mightineſſes will prevent a civil war, and facilitate the ſucceſs of that reconciliation which it is ſo deſirable to effect: This admonition on the part of the King is dictated by the friendſhip which he bears the Republic, and by the concern he has for its preſervation and proſperity, as well as by the particular affection he poſſeſſes for each of the members of which it is compoſed."

July 20. In a diſtrict called Oud-Byerland, one ſide of Dordrecht, enormous ravages were cauſed by the ſeditious, when a detachment of the three armed corps of the city of Dordrecht came to ſtop the fury of the incendiaries: theſe outrageous perſons attempting to make reſiſtance, were immediately diſperſed in conſequence of a diſcharge from two field pieces, by which four fell on the ſpot, and others were wounded; fifteen have been taken priſoners, who were committed to the priſon of Dordrecht, where they will meet ſolid and ſpeedy juſtice.

The Penſionary Counſellor has laid before the ſtates of Holland, a letter from the Baron de Rheede, our Envoy at the Court of Berlin. His Excellency informs the ſtates, that it is abſolutely falſe, *that the King of Pruſſia has given the ſmalleſt orders to march towards the territory of Cleves, or elſewhere.*

From Cleves they write, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, having ordered the march of 40 battalions and 30 ſquadrons of the huſſars of Zheiten and dragoons, making together an army of from 50 to 60,000 men, the Regency and Council of War had an extraordinary meeting on the arrival of this intelligence, to conſider of the proper places for ſtationing the above troops, which were hourly expected to arrive, and had iſſued orders for the ſupply of horſes to draw the artillery which is to accompany them.

The general complexion of the letters received from France by the laſt mail, confirm the news of the Marquis de Verac's recal from the Hague, who is to be ſucceeded by another nobleman fully empowered to offer the mediation of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the preſent troubles in Holland. Which office the Holland mail of yeſterday mention his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to have accepted.

The Court of France entered into a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the States General laſt year. This treaty conſiſted of ſeventeen articles, excluſive of four private articles; the exact tenor of which are, indeed, only gueſſed at; and this treaty the French Miniſter at the Hague has officially declared his maſter will faithfully abide by.

No man has therefore occaſion to doubt of the deciſive meaſure his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will adopt, as ſoon as their High Mightineſſes have publicly declared themſelves.

From the complexion of the affairs of all Holland, a civil war appears to be inevitable; and the activity of the French Naval equipment ſeems to indicate the certainty of ſuch an event. It is evident that nothing leſs than the total revocation of all the powers veſted in the Stadtholder can ſatisfy ſo ſtrong a party as the republicans. All Europe waits in patient expectation for the firſt ſtroke, likely to come from the great powers moſt intereſted in the fate of Holland: nor can it be ſuppoſed that England, France and Pruſſia ſtand leſs anxious about the conduct which may be adopted by each other, in conſequence of further violence in the provinces.

The ſtates of Holland have forbidden the admiralty to obey any orders from the Captain General, nor to equip any veſſel for ſea, except for the protection of their external commerce: they have alſo ordered that every cutter that can be employed, ſhall be commiſſioned to cruiſe on the coaſts of Overyſſel and Gueldres, in the Zuyder-Zee.

LONDON.

UTRECHT NEWS.

Notwithſtanding what may be aſſerted to the contrary, this city has more reaſon to apprehend an attack from the Stadtholder's army, than the province of Holland, in the preſent conjuncture of affairs. The rival States of Amersfoort and our patriotic regency diſputing the Sovereignty of the province, invites the ambition of the Orange party to ſubjugate the whole to the ſelf-created regency of the former; to this may be added the deciſive meaſures of the States General, which give every countenance to the partiſans of the Stadtholder's faction. All theſe apprehenſions, which ſeem well founded to us, do not in the leaſt abate the ardour of our brave armed fellow citizen, who ſeem to gain new courage from the impending menaces. The zeal of our co-patriots of Amſterdam has abundantly ſupplied us with auxiliaries in men and money. We are determined to brave the worſt, againſt an army, whoſe want and licentiouſneſs muſt render us a prey to pillage and ſlaughter, if once they get us in their power.

The amity that ſubſiſts between the Prince Biſhop of Liege, and the patriotic States of this Republic, will facilitate the arrival of theſe ſuccours, which our emergencies may require from France. The troops deſtined for the camp formed at Givet, will have but a ſmall diſtance to march to our relief, when occaſion may require them. We have a farther advantage; our allies can approach to our aſſiſtance unoppoſed, whilſt the abetters of the Orange party, who are ſaid to be forming an encampment at Cleves, will have an oppoſition to contend againſt, in a country overrun with water.

Extract of a letter from Helvoetſluys, July 18.

"The fleet, which has been fitting out here for ſome time, has juſt ſailed from this port for the Weſt-Indies, and for the coaſt of Africa, under the convoy of the Rupert and the Vanſtadt frigates of 30 guns each. The fleet conſiſts of 32 ſail, laden with military, naval, and other ſtores, for the different ſettlements. Twenty are deſtined to the coaſt, and the remainder, with the frigates, for St. Euſtatius. In this fleet a number of engineers and other military artificers were embarked, for the erection and repairs of forts in different places."

July 7. Both the encreaſe of the national wealth, and the ſupport of our naval power, depend on the extenſion of foreign trade. It muſt, therefore, afford no ſmall ſatisfaction, to ſuch as wiſh to ſee the people independent and ſecure, to obſerve, that our foreign commerce receives every day freſh augmentations. Indeed, it is matter of ſurpriſe, to thoſe who know at what a low ebb our exports and imports were when the coalition was diſmiſſed from office, to remark their preſent flouriſhing condition. Nothing but the cloſeſt attention to the ſupport of public credit on the part of Government; and the moſt active induſtry on the part of the people could have brought about ſo happy a revolution.

There is no truth in the aſſertion, that many of our naval officers and ſeamen have been obliged to go into foreign ſervice through bad treatment or neceſſity. It is true, every officer who wanted to be promoted has not been promoted; but it is equally true, that all who had a juſt title to promotion have been rewarded. As to ſeamen—our foreign trade at this moment employs more ſhipping than it ever did in any period during peace: it, therefore, is ſeamen's own fault if they are employed by Britiſh maſters. In fact they are ſo employed—almoſt to a man.

The invention of the ſtock-jobbers ſeems to be exhauſted. Why don't they maſſacre the Prince's of Orange; or engage the French and Ruſſian armies? It would be eaſy enough to do ſo; and as ſuch events are amuſing, it is a pitty John Bull ſhould not be indulged.

Wedneſday Meſſrs. Tenon and Colomb, accompanied by the Marquis d'Herbouville, deputed by the Royal Academy of Sciences of France, and at the expence of the French Government, to view the priſons and hoſpitals of this country, viſited Worceſter Infirmary and priſon, attended by Dr. Johnſtone. The French Government have in view, by this ſurvey, an object of great conſequence to humanity, the rendering priſons leſs injurious to health and morals, and hoſpitals as conducive as poſſible to the welfare of mankind.

July 10. The public not being diſpoſed to be any longer deceived by the fictions of the malecontents of the day, ſoon ſhewed their diſapprobation and deteſtation of the rumours circulated, reſpecting the acts of injuſtice ſaid to be practiſed by the French Conſuls and Farmers General. They will ſoon have equal reaſon to ſmile at the fabrications which regard the French armaments at Breſt.—The French as well as the Engliſh generally review their ſhipping once a year: And they will doubtleſs do ſo in 1787. However, many ſurmiſes the Patriots of England may raiſe reſpecting their intentions. The Dutch, one ſhould think, are as much concerned in the deciſion of the affairs of Holland, as the Engliſh and French:—How comes it then that they fit out no men of war? Perhaps their fleets are to join the neutral powers.

July 13. Let the republican ſpirits of Great-Britain look to the inteſtine feuds, and we may ſay domeſtic broils of the Hollanders; let them look to the happy tranquility and ſettle moderation of the government here, and then praiſe republicaniſm if they can.

The ſame correſpondent adds, that the King of Great-Britain governs freemen by their own election and laws, whilſt their High Mightineſſes, as they are ſtyled, rule ſlaves by arbitrary force and violence. From ſuch a government the Dutch may juſtly ſay, "Good Lord deliver us."

The laſt letters from Elſinore, dated the 4th inſtant, mention that two Eaſt-Indiamen bound to Copenhagen, paſſed the Sound from China, under jury maſts, the 2d; and that 50 ſail of merchant ſhips were then at anchor in the Sound, wind bound.

July 16. It is ſaid in a private letter, that the army committed great exceſſes on their entry into Wyk. Immediately on the confirmation, that a French army was advancing towards Holland; an augmentation to the amount of 30,000 men in the whole, was made in the Pruſſian army in the Duchy of Cleves, and thoſe letters ſay, on the arrival of the mutual guarantee from England, they will be in action. A ſmall river only parts the Duchy of Cleves from Holland.

July 17. From Utrecht we learn, that in the night between Saturday and Sunday Se'nnight, a body of one thouſand men, in two diviſions; one commanded by the Rhinegrave of Salem, and the other by Lieutenant General Vander Boch, marched from hence to attack the out-poſt of the Stadtholder's camp. A ſmart ſkirmiſh enſued, in which they killed ſeveral horſemen of Vander Hoop's regiment. They returned back to Utrecht on the 8th inſtant. Two hundred of the Stadtholders troops have deſerted, and come into Utrecht.

July 21. Yeſterday goods to the amount of 10,000l. were entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe for France, the principle part was earthen ware, that article being very ſcarce in that country.

July 24. The miſchief of our finances is, that our mode of taxation is without determined principles, without any rule but the immediate want of money, and the poſſibility of procuring it; taxing lands, employments, money, induſtry, or whatever occurs to a hurried imagination.

July 26. An unhappy conteſt is likely to take place between the King of Sardinia and the Republic of Genoa. His Majeſty thinking himſelf inſulted by the hardſhips which the Piedmonteſe ſhepherds are ſubjected to by the Genoeſe, when they are driving their caſtle through the Republic, has forcibly taken four fourths and the town of Savona, and now keeps poſſeſſion of them. As ſoon as the news of this invaſion was brought to Genoa, the Senate diſpatched three Couriers, one to Paris, the other to Vienna, to implore the protection and mediation of thoſe Courts, and the third to Switzerland, to obtain of the Helvetian Cantons a body of ſix thouſand men, to defend the Republic againſt this unforeſeen attack of the King of Sardinia.

July 27. It is not impoſſible that the King may take a diſtinct part in the affairs of Holland, as Sovereign of this country, and Elector of Hanover. In the former, he may mediate; in the latter he may act. It would be a fine ſubject for the fineſſe, ſophiſtry, and clamour of oppoſition; but we are ſo far from ſeeing the political impropriety of ſuch a meaſure, that we think, in the preſent poſture of Dutch politics, it might be adopted with infinite advantage.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, (*by expreſs,*) July 20.

"Mr. Knight, the Secretary of the Marquis de Thuleymere, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary, is juſt returned from the Hague, and brought with him the original of an anſwer to the memorial of his Majeſty of the 6th inſtant; it is ſaid to be highly ſatisfactory. The troops on their march for Cleeves have not however been countermanded, which ſhews there is but little dependance on the report that affairs were taking a very favourable and pacific turn in the Dutch Provinces. Prince William George Frederick, eldeſt ſon of the Prince of Orange, is expected here daily."

The Dutch faction has certainly ſent four ſhips of the line to the Eaſt-Indies, to guard their ſpice iſlands.—This we give upon the moſt authentic information:—and the motive aſſigned for this proceeding is, that it was feared, had the iſlands been left unguarded, they might have been taken by the Engliſh, and made the condition for the Prince of Orange's reſtoration to the States.

July 28. The two parties which diſtract Holland at preſent are, the patriots (falſely ſo called) with the French at their head, and a revolution—and the Prince, with the trading intereſt, the old conſtitution, and all that are decent and peaceable in the Provinces. To ſupport the latter is the natural propenſity of England.

May heaven avert the calamities of war! is the univerſal prayer of every ſincere friend to his country—ſuch are our ardent wiſhes; and, in the preſent moment of doubt and uncertainty, we ſhould be happy in the opportunity of aſſuring our readers, that there was no likelihood of the bleſſings of peace being interrupted; but ſuch, we are well informed, is the nature of the late diſpatches received from our Ambaſſador at the Hague, (on which a Cabinet Council was held late on Thurſday night) as to give the juſteſt reaſon to apprehend a ruptnre with France may be the inevitable conſequence.

The underwriters of New Lloyd's, in reſpect to the miraculous eſcape of the Olive Branch cutter, Captain Brian, from Africa, on which a ſmall average loſs was paid, contributed for a ſilver bowl, with their names engraved, which is left for public view there this day. A gold medal is making for the French Captain who aſſiſted Captain Brian when in diſtreſs, who belonged to the Le Fortune packet-boat, which ſails between New-York and L'Orient.

The taxes in Holland are raiſed by an almoſt general exciſe; for there is ſcarce any thing in the whole country, but ſome duty is laid upon it. Every province and every city varies its taxes as they think fit, provided they furniſh the quota demanded by the States-General, who never give directions concerning the mode of raiſing it. But though the Dutch take every thing that is conſumed at home by eating, drinking, and cloathing, &c. they take care that the duties on merchandiſe ſhall be extremely low, both on importation and exportation; which makes this country in a manner a free port, and draws to it a conſiderable portion of the general trade of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, July 20.

"His Majeſty has received a letter from M. de. Caloane, nearly in the following terms: 'The perſecutions I have ſuffered, 'the ignominy I am branded with, the great diſguſt they have 'conceived againſt my perſon, and above all the extreme grief I 'feel to ſee myſelf deprived of your Majeſty's favour and pro'tection, have made me baniſh myſelf from my county; and 'when your Majeſty receives this letter I ſhall be out of your do'minions. I retire into a country where I can in ſafety labour 'towards my juſtification."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 21.

"By a report made to the linen board by the proper officer, it appears that the value of linens exported directly from the linen-hall in the June market of 1787, has exceeded the value of the linens exported in the June market of 1786, in a ſum not leſs than 111,600 l."

We hear that on Tueſday evening a meſſenger arrived from Paris, with an anſwer to a memorial which had been ſent from this court a few days before, remonſtrating on the hoſtile preparations in different parts of France; which anſwer is couched in very unſatisfactory, if not contemptuous language: it evades, as uſual, all explicit reply, and concludes with ſtating, that the preparations carrying on in this county have ſo hoſtile and unfriendly an appearance, as to warrant every exertion they are now making, and their determination to keep peace with us. This accounts for the two extraordinary Cabinet Councils which were held on Wedneſday and the day before.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucke) Auguſt 16.

A few days ago Colonel Benjamin Logan received an expreſs from Colonel James Robinſon, commanding officer of the ſettlements on Cumberland, N. Carolina) containing the following intelligence:

That he was informed by expreſs from the chief of the Chickeſaw nation, and alſo by ſome Indians who had eſcaped from that country, that the Creek, Checamauga, and ſome other tribes of Indians, had, in a grand council held at Mobille, declared war againſt the ſettlements on Cumberland river, and were to invade that country in the courſe of the preſent month, with all the force they could raiſe. That in conſequence of this determination, M'Gillivray, ſuperintendant of the Creek nation, had ſent a party of the Creeks to the Chickeſaw nation, with orders to kill Mr. Turnbull, Captain Davenport, and every other white man they could find in that country. Turnbull having information, by an Indian, of their deſign, made his eſcape, but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickeſaw town, and the whole ſettlement at the Chickeſaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickeſaws, (though mortal enemies to the Creeks) were unable to protect theſe people from their cruelty, being deſtitute of ammunition, but aſſure Colonel Robinſon, that as ſoon as they receive a ſupply from Cumberland or Kentucke, they will declare open war againſt that nation. Colonel Robinſon wrote in the moſt preſſing manner for aſſiſtance from this country, urging, that unleſs immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a ſacrifice to the ſuperior force of the enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected, as the ſign of large parties had been diſcovered within a few miles of Naſhville.

We have received intelligence which there is every reaſon to believe authentic, that two days after the expreſs left that country, they expected the attack was made; that the Indians had deſtroyed 40 families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few eſcaped; that upwards of 100 Indians had been ſeen cutting down corn in one plantation.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

On Tueſday, the 11th inſt. ſeveral of the convicts endeavoured to make their eſcape by getting into the common ſewer, but after a long and vigilant ſubterraneous purſuit, we are informed they are all reſtored to their keepers.

On Friday laſt, in the General Aſſembly, after a long debate, the bill for erecting parts of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington into a new county was poſtponed, upon the queſtion, whether it ſhould be taken up by paragraphs? Mr. Brackenridge then moved for the yeas and nays: When twenty-five appeared againſt the poſtponement, and thirty-three for it.

Plan of the new Fœderal Government.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York ſix, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the Executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the Legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the ſenate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The ſenate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The ſenate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing ſenators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgments require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the United States. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time; and no perſon holding any office under the United States ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives; but the ſenate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the preſident of the United States; if he approve he ſhall ſign it, but if not he ſhall return it, with his objections to that houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-conſider it. If after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by two thirds of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But in all ſuch caſes the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journal of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Preſident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the Congreſs by their adjournment prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be repaſſed by two thirds of the Senate and Houſe of repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes;

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures;

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States;

To eſtabliſh poſt offices and poſt roads;

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries;

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court;

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprifal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the ſtates reſpectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs;

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation, in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular ſtates, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex poſt facto law ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation or other direct tax ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the cenſus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any ſtate. No preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another: nor ſhall veſſels bound to, or from, one ſtate, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States:—And no perſon holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

Sect. 10. No ſtate ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, ex poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts or duties on impoſts or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any ſtate on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the United States; and all ſuch laws ſhall be ſubject to the reviſion and controul of the Congreſs. No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ſhips of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another ſtate, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unleſs actually invaded, or in ſuch imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows:

Each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs: But no ſenator or repreſentative, or perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall be appointed an elector.

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective ſtates, and vote by ballot for two perſons, of whom one at leaſt ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame ſtate with themſelves. And they ſhall make a liſt of all the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which liſt they ſhall ſign and certify, and tranſmit ſealed to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the preſident of the ſenate. The preſident of the ſenate ſhall, in the preſence of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be the preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have ſuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the houſe of repreſentative ſhall immediately chuſe by ballot one of them for preſident; and if no perſon have a majority, then from the five higheſt on the liſt the ſaid houſe ſhall in like manner chuſe the preſident. But in chuſing the preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by ſtates, the repreſentation from each ſtate having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two thirds of the ſtates, and a majority of all the ſtates ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. In every caſe, after the choice of the preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes of the electors ſhall be the vice-preſident. But if there ſhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the ſenate ſhall chuſe from them by ballot the vice-preſident.

The Congreſs may determine the time of chuſing the electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of Preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the vice-preſident, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation or inability, both of the preſident and vice-preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as preſident, and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a preſident ſhall be elected.

The preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall neither be encreaſed or diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of preſident of the United States, and will to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral ſtates, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the ſenators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, ſhall appoint ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, judges of the ſupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers, as they think proper, in the preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the ſenate, by granting commiſſions, which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive ambaſſadors and other public miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The Preſident, Vice-Preſident and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations, as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the ſtate where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any ſtate, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each ſtate to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each ſtate ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates.

A perſon charged in any ſtate with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another ſtate, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the ſtate from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the ſtate having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one ſtate, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New ſtates may be admitted by the Congreſs into this union; but no new ſtate ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other ſtate; nor any ſtate be formed by the junction of two or more ſtates, or parts of ſtates, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the ſtates concerned, as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ſtate.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in this union a Republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened) againſt domeſtic violence.

V.

The congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral ſtates, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no ſtate, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the ſenate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives beforementioned, and the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine ſtates ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the ſtates ſo ratifying the ſame.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the ſtates preſent, the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident,
And deputy from VIRGINIA.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	DELAWARE.
John Langdon,	George Read,
Nicholas Gilman.	Gunning Bedford, junior,
MASSACHUSETTS.	John Dickinſon,
Nathaniel Gorham,	Richard Baſſett,
Rufus King.	Jacob Broom.
CONNECTICUT.	MARYLAND.
William Samuel Johnſon,	James M'Henry,
Roger Sherman.	Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,
NEW-YORK.	Daniel Carrol.
Alexander Hamilton.	VIRGINIA.
NEW-JERSEY.	John Blair,
William Livingſton,	James Madiſon, junior.
David Brearley,	NORTH-CAROLINA.
William Paterſon,	William Blount,
Jonathan Dayton.	Richard Dobbs Spaight,
PENNSYLVANIA.	Hugh Williamſon.
Benjamin Franklin,	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Thomas Mifflin,	John Rutledge,
Robert Morris,	Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
George Clymer,	Charles Pinkney,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	Pierce Butler.
Jared Ingerſoll,	GEORGIA.
James Wilſon,	William Few,
Gouverneur Morris.	Abraham Baldwin.

Atteſt, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, September 17th, 1787.

PRESENT.

The States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr. *Hamilton* from New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceding Conſtitution be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of its Legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as ſoon as the Conventions of nine States ſhall have ratified this Conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which Electors ſhould be appointed by the States which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the Electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Conſtitution. That after ſuch publication the Electors ſhould be appointed, and the Senators and Repreſentatives elected: That the Electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the Election of the Preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes, certified, ſigned, ſealed and directed, as the Conſtitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; that the Senators and Repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the Senators ſhould appoint a Preſident of the Senate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening and counting the votes for Preſident; and, that after he ſhall be choſen, the Congreſs, together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this Conſtitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.
William Jackſon, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION, September 17th, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honor to ſubmit to the conſideration of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that Conſtitution which has appeared to us the moſt adviſeable.

The friends of our country have long ſeen and deſired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of leving money and regulating commerce, and the correſpondent executive and judicial authorities, ſhould be fully and effectually veſted in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating ſuch extenſive truſt to one body of men is evident---Hence reſults the neceſſity of a different organization.

It is obviouſly impracticable in the fœderal government of theſe ſtates, to ſecure all rights of independent ſovereignty to each, and yet provide for the intereſt and ſafety of all---Individuals entering into ſociety muſt give up a ſhare of liberty, to preſerve the reſt. The magnitude of the ſacrifice muſt depend as well on ſituation and circumſtance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with preciſion the line between thoſe rights which muſt be ſurrendered, and thoſe which may be reſerved; and on the preſent occaſion this difficulty was encreaſed by a difference among the ſeveral ſtates, as to their ſituation, extent, habits, and particular intereſts.

In all our deliberations on this ſubject we kept ſteadily in our view, that which appears to us the greateſt intereſt of every true American, the conſolidation of our union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply impreſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution which we now preſent is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and conceſſion, which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtleſs conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country, to dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our moſt ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect,
We have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your EXCELLENCY's moſt
Obedient and humble Servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.
By unanimous Order of the Convention.

His Excellency
The PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS.

On Monday laſt the Fœderal Convention cloſed their ſeſſion, by ſigning the Fœderal Government. The States, we are told, were *unanimous* in this buſineſs. The addreſs of his Excellency Dr. FRANKLIN to the Members of the Convention, previous to this ſolemn tranſaction (a correſpondent aſſures us) was truly pathetic, and extremely ſenſible. The concurrence of this venerable patriot in this Government, and his ſtrong recommendation of it, cannot fail of recommending it to all his friends in Pennſylvania.

Yeſterday the frame of government was reported by the Delegates of Pennſylvania, agreeably to their inſtructions, to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, and read publicly, in the preſence of a large crowd of citizens, who ſtood in the gallery of the Aſſembly room, and who teſtified the higheſt pleaſure in ſeeing that great work at laſt perfected, which promiſes, when adopted, to give ſecurity, ſtability and dignity to the government of the United States.

The diviſion of the power of the United States into three branches gives the ſincereſt ſatisfaction to a great majority of our citizens, who have long ſuffered many inconveniencies from being governed by a *ſingle* legiſlature. All *ſingle* governments are tyrannies---whether they be lodged in *one* man---a *few* men---or a *large* body of the people.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,
in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE
French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

American Porter
TO BE SOLD By
HARE & TWELLS,

In caſks at 40*ſ.* per barrel, and in bottles at 11*ſ*3 per dozen, (bottles included).

Likewiſe, Oat Ale, at the different prices of 35*ſ.* and 25*ſ* per barrel, in caſks; and 8*ſ*4, and 7*ſ* per dozen, in bottles.

N. B. The bottles are received again, at 3*ſ* per dozen. ¶

ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, ſize or ſhape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminſter mode, which for ſoftneſs, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

A few of both floor and bed-ſide carpets are now for ſale in Third ſtreet, at the ſtore of Richard Wells and Son, where Jerſey paper money will be taken for them.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,
for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold; 4w

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TWO valuable Tracts of Limeſtone LAND, the one containing 480 acres and allowance, with valuable improvements, a dwelling houſe, double barn, 120 acres of upland cleared, alſo 15 acres of meadow and more can be made, the remainder of the land well timbered, an excellent ſpring, with a good milch-houſe, a good orchard of fruit trees; this place is ſituate four miles from Chamber's-burgh, on the great road from thence to Wadkin's ferry on Patomack, and but twenty miles from ſaid ferry. The other tract lays upon ſaid road, eighteen miles from ſaid ferry and ſix from Chamber's-burgh, containing 530 acres, about 100 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more can be made of an excellent quality, a good dwelling-houſe and ſtone milch-houſe, an orchard of good fruit trees. Each of the above places would ſuit to divide. If they are not ſold by the firſt of October next, they will be offered at public ſale the ſixteenth of ſaid month. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

Franklin County, WILLIAM LANG,
Auguſt 29. § JAS. WATSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Pennſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belfield and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff these two years past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Years past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and

Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmost exertions to serve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a considerable expence in removing the prisoners from the goal at Chester to the goal at Westchester, at a very inclement season of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the least complaint against me, and, I am nearly persuaded, contrary to the will and wishes of most of the free electors of said county; and being encouraged by many worthy and respectable characters, offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and should I be so happy as to be highest on the return, I trust I shall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

Westchester, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

STRAYED or stolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich island, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white spot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a stag, with short horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and supposed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver said cattle to us, the subscribers, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,

Philadelphia, August 24. RICHARD PRICE.

WAS delivered at the stables of JAMES KEGGAN, opposite the State-house, some time ago, since which no owner has applied, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off side, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yesterday from the subscriber, living in Passyunk township, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louisa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black bushey hair; she is a strong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two spotted linen short gowns, a calico petticoat, also a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton stockings, and a pair of new leather shoes, with carved brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servant girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of August, from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, her mane has been cut, and stands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off side, has a long switch tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † eff

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A YOUNG WOMAN,

With a Good BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her first child, is desirous of taking in one. Any person, by applying at the printing office, or at the house of Stephen Blunt, shoemaker, in Chesnut-street, will receive information.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Bushey, and to be sold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, August 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September next, at the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schweitz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be sold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, August 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Union township, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the usual allowance for roads, &c. be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Evan Evans, and to be sold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading August 27, 1787. §

Chester County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Springfield township, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Fell, Elisha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two story stone messuage or tenement, very pleasantly situated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the estate of James Heacock, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

New-Jersey, Gloucester county, August 13, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforesaid, one moiety or half part of a saw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar swamp, containing six thousand acres, more or less, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or less, whereon are two dwelling-houses, two barns, with stabling, a saw-mill and grist-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole situate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the township of Great-Egg-Harbour, in said county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, seized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

Newtown, August 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,)
SAMUEL YARDLEY,) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock,

ONE hundred acres of that valuable plantation where William Miller, deceased, did live, situate in Warminster township, Bucks county, near the nineteen mile stone, leading from Philadelphia to Corryell's ferry. Any gentleman that would choose to follow public business, as the York road runs nearly through the centre of the land, it might be divided into two lots, with good proportion of woodland and meadow; the plow land is of a good quality; there is a good spring of running water on each side of the York road. For further particulars enquire of the owner, on the premises.

¶ ROBERT MILLER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SWITZER, deceased, late of Coventry township, Chester county, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to discharge the same by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all those who have any just demands against said estate are desired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for settlement, otherwise they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. JACOB ECKER, and)
‡ JOHN SWITZER,) Executors.

Newtown, August 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himself JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three shirts, one check, the others linen. Likewise, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwise they will be sold for the same, by

¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both supposed to be servants.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bern township, and Berks county, about the middle of July last, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when she came to the premises. The owner is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern township, August 27, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the first day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompson. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north side of Arch near Sixth-street.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach House to be LET. Enquire as above. §

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, surviving partner of *Mease* and *Caldwell*, has made an assignment of his own, as well as all the estates, both real and personal, of the said partnership, to Robert Millegan, Esquire, Attorney at Law, and the subscriber, for the use of their creditors, all persons indebted to the said partnership, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to settle their respective balances on or before the first of October next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them without further notice. Also those who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Assignee to Mease and Caldwell.*

sept 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Wted's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Bullington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May last, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

August 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finished

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

Cumberland County, August 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any just cause, and refuses to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this state, will be closed with the last day of February next.

Comptroller-General's Office, Philadelphia, August 30, 1787. JOHN NICHOLSON.

The different printers of newspapers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert the above in their papers once a month until the said loan be closed.

\| The FREEMEN of the county of Chester are hereby requested to meet at the Court-House in West Chester, in said county, on FRIDAY, the fifth of October next, in order to consult on business relative to the ensuing Election.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.